RICHMOND, VA., FRI OAY, DECEMBER 15, 1911.

SENATE WILL ACT ON RUSSIAN PACT

Treaty May Be Abrogated Before Holiday Recess.

COMMITTEE WILL REPORT MONDAY

Senators Plead That Treaty With Czar Has Been Violated Continuously for Forty Years, and Time Has Come When This Country Can Submit No Longer.

abrogation of the Russian treaty of 1882 because of discriminations against American Jews and others may be law of the land before the Christman holiday recess of Congress. The Sulzer resolution, already passed by the House, directing termination of the treaty after a year's notice, was brought up to-day in the Senate. The result of a running debate on the quesmittee on Foreign Relations or to act immediately was an assurance from the committee that it would report

The Senate may then adopt either the resolution with a slight change or the Culberson resolution, practically

identical.

The debate in the Senate included some discussion of the attitude of the State Department. Senator Culberson wanted immediate action on Monday without reference to the committee. He contended that notice of abrogation cannot take effect until one year after "the first day of January following the action of Congress, and therefore if the resolution should fall of adoption before the holidays it could not go into effect until 1914, or more than two years hence.

Plend for Reference.

than two years hence.

Plend for Reference.

Senators Cullom and Lodge pleaded for the reference to the committee. Both pledged their utmost efforts to obtain committee action to permit the Senate to act on Monday.

"I have no doubt that we can do it." said Senator Cullom. Mr. Lodge added his assurance to the same effect. Senator Rayner was somewhat skentical as to the committee's ability to agree within that time. He pointed out the possibility of difference of opinion. "The time has come for a determination of this question," he said. "The argument is all one way. The treaty has been violated for the past furly years. Time and again we have

treaty has been violated for the past forty years. Time and again we have yielded. We should act now."

Senator Clark, of Arkansas, contended that if the treaty was to be so promptly disposed of, action should be taken without reference to the committee. He said Congress should either act immediately on general public demand or go into the question thoroughly. Senafors Lodge, Bacon and Cullom refused to accept the view that the State Department was on trial.

ne President has told us," said Mr.
m, "that he is at work on the
slion, and will have something
after the holidays, and the Secy of State assured me a day or
ago that he expected to accomsomething of value to the coun-

ospect of the abrogation of the of 1832 does not seem to dis-y one. Good relations with the turn any one. Good relations with the United States are duly appreciated, especially as they affect the Far East, but it is pointed out that Russia and Germany waged a tariff war in the nineties, during which they romained on good serms politically.

on good terms politically.

The abrogation of the treaty would affect Russian trade to the extent of about \$\$,000,000 annually, whereas American trade to four times that amount would be affected. Abrogation of the treaty, it is realized, would strike a more vital blow if, by reason of this, Russian subjects were shut out of America. From the standpoint of the Russian government, the cessation of Jewish immigration would be very disagreeable, bet the government does not believe that the matter would be pressed so far.

On the other hand, the government, sees a graver peril in the indiscriminate of the says that he has found that "the crop reporting systems of the contract of the says that he has found that "the crop reporting systems of the contract of the countries contain no feature of the contract of the discretization of the department, as expressed in his annual report, just a contract of the contract of the discretization of the department as expressed in his annual report, just a contract of the contr

oe pressed so far.

On the other hand, the government sees a graver peril in the indiscriminate admission of Jews to Wassia, as many of these, it is asserted by government officials, are revolutionists, Socialists and anarchists. Their coming, armed with American passports and with the right to claim consular aid, it is argued, would endanger public peace and cause ultimately diplomatic friction and a serious aggravation of Russo-American relations.

The Jewish question looms so large in Russia proper that the question of Russo-American relations takes a secondary place, and, finally, it is declared. Russia cannot surrender control over the admission of foreigners within her borders.

trol over the admission of foreigners within her borders.

These are the representative views in government and other circles, but not yielding, it is believed, that Russia would be willing to ameliorate fraconditions in practice under certain circumstances. A danger exists that a congressional demonstration might provoke the Russian Nationalists and members of the extreme right, and alienate the sympathics of other groups. This fear is voiced by Professor Paul N. Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats. While sympathizing with the alms of the pasaport agitation, he does not approve of the methods employed.

Blabop Wilson Brought Home.
Baltimore, Md., December 14.—Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, of the Methodist Epissopal Church, South, who was taken ill while attending to conference duty in the South, was brought to his home here to-day from Pensacola. Fla. He. bore the strain of the long trip well.

Minutes to permit a public reception:

CONGRESS GETS REPORT ON MAINE

Taft Submits Findings Grand Jury Wants to of Investigating Board.

CAUSE IS NOT LEFT IN DOUBT

Definite Conclusion Reached That Explosion Which Caused Historic Disaster Came From the Outside-Wreckage Found "Dished Upwards." Referred to Committee.

Washington, December 14.-President Taft to-day sent to Congress a brief formal message transmitting the full text of the report of the investigating board which found that the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor by an external explosion. The board was headed by Admiral Vreeland, of the navy, and included Colonel William M. Black, of the cerps of engineers of the army. It began work on the exposed wreck at Havana on November 20, and found that the injuries to the bottom of the Maine were caused by the explosion of a charge of a low form of explosive exterior to the ship betwen frames 28 and 31, port side. This resulted in igniting and exploding the contents of the sixinch reserve magazine. The more or less complete explosion of the contents of the remaining forward magazines followed.

The board in its report emphasized the fact that it found that what is called the port larboard strake—a continuous line of planking running from by an external explosion. The board

called the port larboard strake—a continuous line of planking running from stem to stern was "dished upwards as much as twenty-four inches from a straight line." that another strake, technocally called "C," was displaced "upwards and inwards for 100 square feet," and that part of the inner bottom plating was "displaced upwards and left approximately six feet above its original position.

position.

The destruction wrought by the "two explosions of distinctly different character" was found to be much more extensive than had been anticipated. The report in technical terms described how plates were crumpled, how some portions of what had once been a great battleship were turned inside out and how parts of the bottom works generally were displaced.

"The debris of one-pounders, six-pounders, six-inch and ten-inch ammunition was found widely scattered through the wreck," said the report.

"The location of much of this material bore little relation to its original stowage condition. Powder tanks were term assunder or crushed and flattened.

that followed the blowing up of the Maine—"to the direct effect of an ex-Maine—"to the direct effect of an explosion exterior to the ship in that vicinity. Because of its better opportunity for a detailed examination of this wreckage now fully exposed the present hoard concluded that the external explosion which ignited the magazines was not in the vicinity of this frame "eighteen."

Form Closed Chamber.

"The protected deck and hull of the ship," said the report. "formed a closed chamber in which the gases were generated and partially expanded before

erated and partially expanded befor

The bow pertion of the Maine was found pointed nose downward in the mud. to port, and is lying on its starboard side. The upper part of that portion of the ship in the violnity of the forward magazines was entirely swept away. Only about one-half of the bottom was left in position.

The Maine explosion occurred almost

Approves Present System.

Washington, December 14.—The system employed by the United States Agricultural Department is far in advance of that of any other country, in the opinion of Victor H. Olmstead, chief statistician of the department, as expressed in his annual report, just issued. He says that he has found that "the crop reporting systems of European gountries contain no features or cover no range better or broader than the system in use here."

"An important feature was added during the past year to the crop reporting system of the bureau." he says, "to-wit, the quantitative interpretation of the figures indicating the conditions of growing crops for which quantitative estimates are made at the close of each year.

"Of the leading crops for which quantitative interpretations of conditions are made, all are included ex-

quantitative interpretations of condi-tions are made, all are included ex-cept the cotton crop. In the case of cotton, it is impossible to interpret the condition figures because of the fact that an important element necessar: to such an interpretation is lacking to-wit, the abandoned acreage of cot ton. This cannot be ascertained until the close of the season."

Honored by Hause.

Washington. December 14.—Sidenham E. Ancona, eighty-seven years old, one of the few living members of the special session of Congress of 1861, which met July 4 to declare a state of war against the Confederacy, was paid an unusual honor in the House to-day. Amidst cheers from both sides of the House, the body took a recess of ten minutes to permit a public reception for Mr. Ancona in front of the Speaker's desk. Eyery Representative in the House filed past the white-haired veteran and shook his hand.

Mr. Ancona was introduced to the

(Continued on Eighth Page,)

WHO GAVE FUNDS TO DYNAMITERS?

Know How Expenses Were Met.

RIGHT INTO HEART OFCONSPIRACY

Woman Bookkeeper for Iron Workers' Association Is Questioned Closely-Check Stubs and Records Are Taken Into Jury Room-Proceedings Closely Guarded.

Indianapolis, December 14 .-- As direct lead into the heart of the alleged dynamite conspiracy, District Attorney Charles W. Miller, while the Federal grand jury held its initial

Federal grand jury held its initial hearing in the case to-day, took up the question as to who furnished the money for purchasing and paying the expense of carrying about the country the explosives by which more than 100 structures were blown up.

Mrs. Andrew J. Hull, now of Kimball, Neb., who, as Miss Edith Winebrenner, was bookkeeper for the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and who was familiar with its money receipts and disbursements, was closely questioned by Mr. Miller, while into the grand jury room were taken the stube of check books and accounting records of the association during the five years in which the explosions took place. It was during a large part of these five years that Ortie E. McManigal, according to his confession, did dynamiting for John J. McNamara, the convicted secretary-treasurer, and often in company with James B. McNamara.

An important feature of McManigal's

convicted secretary-treasurer, and often in company with James B. Mc-Namara.

An important feature of McManigal's confession attracted attention in connection with Mrs. Hull's visit to the district attorney's office.

Got \$200 for Each Job.

This was the admission by McManigal that he assailly received about \$290 for each "job," and that while he complained that part of the money was being held back from him, James B. McNamara had admitted seeing the stub for the check and had said John J. would "fix it up."

Most of the jury's attention to-day was taken up with an outlining by District Attorney Miller of what the investigation was to be, how far it was to go, and the number and character of the witnesses to be called. The identity of the few witnesses called to-day was kept in strict secrecy by deputy marshals, and outsiders were not permitted in the corridors near the grand jury rooms.

Mrs. Hull's appearance at the Federal building followed that of H. S. Hockins, acting secretary of the Iron Workers' Association, who had been conferring with Frank A. Ryan, the president, who occupies the position now formerly held by John J. McNamara. McManigal in his confession told of at least \$5,000 having 6een paid him, and said some person other than John J. McNamara did the paying, but after he and James J. McNamara blew up a viaduct in Cleveland on June 22, 1910, he had had a dispute with the man over the amount he was to receive, and in consequence "J. J. took the matter in hand himself all the way through."

For the Cleveland job McManigal said he and James B. were paid \$100 each.

the way through.

For the Cleveland job McManigal said he and James B. were paid \$100

each.

Referring to an explosion at the Iroquois Steel Plant, at South Chicago, McManigal said he used eighty pounds of dynamite, and added: "When I went to Indianapolis J. J. McNamara paid me \$100 in cash, as that was all the cash he had in the office. I saw him pay J. B. McNamara for the job.

Complains of Small Pay.

That records were kept of some of the money paid out was indicated in a part of the confession, in which McManigal tells of his complaint of the small pay he received before he

the small pay he received before he dealt directly with McNamara. He said (Continued on Seventh Page.)

The Christmas Number of the Times-Dispatch WILL BE ISSUED Sunday, December 17

It will be filled with attractive holiday art and literary features. Among them are:

Full page drawing in colors, "A Colonial Christmas Party," by Lydia Floreth, with verses by Peter H.

Full page, drawing in colors, "Merry Christmas via Wireless," by Frederick B. Kuiz. "Your Christmas Dinner," as pre-pared by Dr. Wiley.

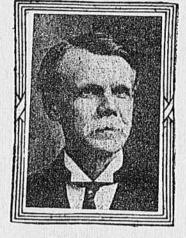
"Beautiful Legends of the Christ-mas Greens," with drawings in black and white. A Record of Brilliant Men who have died during the year.

"The Great Man's Primer," peuned by Wallace Irwin, with pictures by E. W. Kemble. The Early Life of Edgar Allan Poe in Richmond. The first of a series by Philip Alexander Bruce. Dickens's Most Tragic Character—one of J. W. Muller's Half-Hour Portraits.

Our Presidents' Religious Prefer-nces. One of a series written by

one of a series written by George H. Picard,
Odd and Comic Things the World has Seen in 1911.
Convicts' Christmas—What Virginia Does and Fails to Do for the Men in Stripes.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD PLAN WINS GREAT VICTORY IN CITY COUNCIL







Cure-All for Trust

Evils.

MAKE MONOPOLY IMPOSSIBLE

Sherman Law, as It Stands, In-

adequate to Meet Busi-

ness Problems.

Washington, December 14-That there is no such thing as a monopoly in industry, was the

Again stating that there are no Again stating that there are no natural monopolies in industry, Mr. Brandels said "even the oil trust got control by ruthless and unconscionable violations of law, by criminal rebating,

violations of law, by criminal rebating, bribery and corruption, which brought it wealth with which to destroy competitors by price cutting and like practices. The steel trust acquired control not through greater efficiency, but by buying plants and cre supplies at fabulus with the control manual control manual control manual control manual control manual control manual control c

Able to Fix Prices.

Mr. Brandels mentioned the tobacco, shoe machinery and sleeping car combines as other "trusts" that had been

able to fix prices as a result of ac-quired monopolistic positions.

Mr. Brandels declared that competi-

ion, like liberty, should be regulated

plants" merely amounted to a bribe to

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

get Mr. Carnegie out of the steel bus iness. As an example of a trust which had been organized with admirable

at fabulous prices. Not one indu monopoly is a natural growth."



Not Necessary to Await Proposed Statute by Congress.

Would Be Nucleus for Board Which Could Scrutinize All Mergers.

inere is no such thing as a natural monopoly in industry, was the declaration of Louis D. Brandeis, the Boston lawyer and antitrust champion, who to-day appeared before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce in advocacy of Senator La Follette's bill designed to Supplement the Sherman law. He declared also that if the law prohibiting the practices through which existing great combines grew up is clearly defined and enforced no trusts will arise in future. "Supporters of the La Follette bill." he said, "believe in competition in industry, on economic, social and political grounds. They agree that only unreasonable restraints of trade should be prehibited. But they believe the law is inadequate, difficult of application and unsatisfactory in its remedy. They propose to let the law remain, but to supplement it with provisions remedying these defects. executive bureau be created to supervise corporations chartered under a Federal incorporation act, Attorney-General Wickersham, in his annual report, submitted to Congress to-day suggests that the Bureau of Corporations be raised to that dignity, even in the absence of the proposed Federal incorporation statute.

incorporation statute.

This branch of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the Attorney-General urges, should be brought into closer relation with his department, and adds that it might well be "availed of as the nucleus for an administrative board, under whose supervision consolidations or mergers for lawful purposes might be formed."

Problems Are Economic.

Problems Are Economic.

In enforcing the Sherman antitrust law, the Attorney-General points out that the Department of Justice and the courts are confronted by economic rather than legal problems when it comes to working out methods of disintegration after a corporation has been declared an illegal combination. The department enlisted the assistance of the Bureau of Corporations in the dissolution of the tobacco trust, and it would be of great value to the legal branch of the government, Mr. Wickersham says, if the functions of the bureau glouds be see enlarged that it could be called upon officially to make investigations and report its conclusions with respect to plans for the voluntary or enforced disintegration of monopolistic combinations.

The Attorney-General reviews the

tion of monopolistic combinations.

The Attorney-General reviews the record of a year of intense activity in Federal prosecutions, and points out that the Department of Justice financially sustained itself as the result of the contribution of \$4,204,115 to the United States Treasury in the shape of fines collected, customs duties recoveries, etc. The expense of the recoveries, etc. The expense of the department, including the office of the Attorney-General, all of the district attorneys and assistants throughout the country, aggregated \$3,223,773.

In comprehensive review of the anti-

tion, like liberty, should be regulated leat it lead to monopoly as unrestrained liberty leads to anarchy. He said he favored the strengthening of the Sherman law by the adoption of the La Follette bill, and its amendments recently introduced in the Senate.

The United States Steel Corporation came in for criticism. Mr. Brandels declared its action in "paying Andrew Carnegie three times the value of his plants" merely amounted to a bribe to trust prosecutions, the Afterney-Gen-eral shows that the seventeen anti-trust civil suits pending; at the begin-ning of the last fiscal year were aug-(Continued on Eighth Page.)

L. Z. Morris.

H. W. Rountree



Vote Declares Country Was Not Worsted in Moroccan Negotiations.

IS OVERWHELMING

WICKERSHAM'S PROPOSAL Conservatives Seek to Postpone Ratification of Franco-

The discussion drew an interpellation by the Count De Mun and other Conservatives, who wish to postpone ratification of the Franco-German accord in regard to Morocco until negotiations now going on with Spain are concluded. Count De Mun condemned sacrifice to a rival power of part of a French colony equaling in extent two-thirds of France, and conquered by the spilling of French blood. He condemned the making of secret treaties as a method of diplomacy, and wanted to know where France had been heading since forty years. The world, he snid, had not seen Europe in a more menachad not seen Europe in a more menacing condition. He hoped that France did not dream of a dangerous Utopia, involving the substitution of the friend-ship of England by the friendship of other powers.

France Not Worsted,
M. De Selves, in opposing the motion to postpone ratification of the Franco-German agreement, traced the negotiations between France and Germany since the beginning of the crisis. He admitted that there had been a moment of tension, due to the excessive demands of Germany. Reasonable negotiations ensue upon this, and M. De Selves denjed that Germany had become irritable and had tried to start a conflict. On the other hand, her attitude had been conciliatory. French interests had been containty guarded, interests had been constantly guarded, while the dignity and calm of public opinion in France had revealed the force of French patriotism.

M. De Selves then defended the France-German accord, saying that the world realized that France had emerged from the negotiations far from being worsted. However, he said, the chief

Ordinance as Adopted by Aldermen on Tuesday Night Concurred In by Lower Branch

MAYOR IS READY TO SIGN NEW LAW THIS AFTERNOON

Health, Police and Fire Departments Eliminated, Original Report of Special Committee Adopted After Amendments Meant to Crush It Were Voted Down-Vote Stood 23 to 18, but Eight Members Quickly Changed, Official Record Reading 30 to 10-Pollock Regards It as Greatest Reform in Municipal Affairs in Fifty Years. Business People Work Gamely for New and Better System.

By a vote of 22 to 18, the Common ouncil last night concurred in the oint resolution providing for an administrative board to manage the business affairs of the city exactly as traffed by the special committee and traffed by the special committee and ministrative board to manage the b ness affairs of the city exactly drafted by the special committee adopted by the Board of Alderr Mayor D. C. Richardson announced hearty approval of the reform proper

Board amendments, which eliminated the Fire, Police and Health Depart-ments, and brought the plan back to what was at first recommended, was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Biake, Boschen, Bowman, Bradley, Burke, Butler, Fergusson, Fuller, Hobson, Lynch, Miller,
Pinner, Pollard, Pollock, Powell, Powcrs. John T.; Rateliffe, Reade, Richards,
Richardson, Selph, Vonderlehr—22.
Nocs—Messrs. Batkins, Brown, Cense,
Gill, Haddon, Hirschherg, Huber, Jones,
Lumnden, Mills, Powers, Rogers, Senton, Sullivan, Umlauf, Wiltshire, Workman, Peters—18.

Many Quickly Change.

ton, Sullivan, Umlauf, Wiltshire, Workman, Peters—IS,
Many Quickly Change,
Before the vote of 22 to 18 could be
announced, Messra, Peters, Hirschherg,
Butkins, Seaton, Rogers, Wiltshire,
Lamsden, Huber and Jones changed
from no to aye, and the final vote was
announced 30 to 10. Others explained
that they voted not to concur, not that
they were opposed to an administrative board, but preferred the Hirschberg substitute, including the Fire,
Police and Health Departments,
Chairman Gilbert K. Poliock, of the
special committee which prepared the
pian, stated at the conclusion of the
roll call last night that it was the
proudest moment of his life.
"The entire report of our committee
has now been adopted," he said. "The
Mayor has signed our four ward redistricting plan, and will sign the resolution for an administrative board, which
has been adopted exactly as our committee prepared it, without any amendment whatever.
"I regard it as the greatest action
the City Council has taken in my sixteen years of service—probably the
best single event that has happened
for the city of Richmond in fifty
years."
Great Crowd at Meeting.

Great Crowd at Meeting.

Ratification of Franco-German Accord.

Paria, December 14.—The German, British, Russian and Spanish ambassadors were present in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon when Poreign Minister De Selves, before a crowded house, delivered France's contribution to the German-British debate and made some additions to the reveiations concerning the Moroccan crisis.

Ameng other things, M. De Selves said that Germany, at the outset of the crisis, had asserted that she would not accept or abide by a new Algedras conference as a means of settling the Moroccan question.

The discussion drew an interpellation by the Count De Mun and other Conservatives, who wish to postpone ratification of the Pranco-German accord in regard to Morocco until negotiations now going on with Spain are concluded. Count De Mun condenned

Board amendments, the action being final.

Board of Business Meu.

The resolution instructs the City Attorney to procure from the next session of the General Assembly certain amendments to the charter of the city providing for the election of five citizens to be known as the administrative board, this board to have exclusive control of all city contracts, the election of all executive officers of the elity, and the employment of all labor, the making of all public improvements and the supervision and management of streets, sewers, parks, public buildings, cemeteries, gas, water and electric works, almshouse and all other public utilities and properties now managed by the fourteen joint standing committees of the City Council.

The Council, by the redistricting ordinance already adopted, is reduced from sixty-four to thirty-two members, retains all legislative functions, such as the levying of taxes, the appropertation of money, enactment of bers, retains all legislative functions, such as the levying of taxes, the appropriation of money, enactment of ordinances, awarding of franchises and all other matters of a purely legislative character, the essence of the plan of the special committee being the complete separation of the legislative and executive functions of the government. The Fire, Police and Health Departments, regarded as guardians of the public safety ratiopy than as administrative features of the government, are left to be managed as heretofore by boards elected by the Council. the Council. . From Chamber.

worsted. However, he said, the chief advantage of the agreement is that it frees foreign politica from the Moroccan question, which has been a perma
(Continued on Seventh Page.)

Fual Plea From Chamber.

A trong series of resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting held at noon yesterday, were read to the Council," most carnestly.